





establish a new county, out of portions of Burke and Rutherford, to be called Madison.

On motion of Mr. Robards, the library committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of republishing Lawson's history of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Blount, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to call a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the offering to the citizens of this state homesteads or freeholds.

The bill to extend the time for registering grants, maps, conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift, was, at a third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to re-instruct the joint select committee of both houses on each of the Governor's messages as relates to the request made by the State of Virginia, to hold a Southern Convention, adopt means against the machinations of southern fanatics.

On motion of Mr. Robards, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to re-instruct the joint select committee of both houses on each of the Governor's messages as relates to the Vermont abolition resolutions.

Friday, Nov. 30.

In the Senate, the engrossed bill from Commons, to incorporate Junto Academy, was read and referred.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the appointment of the following Committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. and Montgomery on Enrolled Bills; Mr. Morehead, Spruill, Bunting, Ar-  
on and Speed, on the Governor's Message, transmitting a communication from H. Haywood, Jr.; Messrs. Wilson, Harper, Hill and Cooper, on Military Affairs; Messrs. Edwards, Carson, Biddle and Riddle, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Weighting Measures; and Messrs. Moody, Holt, Ward, Montgomery and Reid, on Agriculture.

Mr. Albright presented a bill to authorize the issuing of treasury notes. [Proposed issuing \$100,000 dollars in notes of 6 to 75 cents, to answer the demand change.]

In the House of Commons, on motion, of yesterday, by which the Senate was requested to co-operate in raising a committee on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the Vermont resolutions, introduced by Mr. Robards, being now on the house, Mr. Patton moved that it be read a second time, which was rejected—yeas 105. On motion of Mr. Amis, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 22, nays 21.

Subsequently Mr. Crawford submitted a resolution on the same subject. Mr. Williams offered a substitute; but the whole subject was again postponed, on motion of Mr. Eaton, by a vote of 79 to 34.

Saturday, Dec. 1.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the committee on education were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing Free Schools in every county.

The proposition from the other house to call a committee to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Seminary, was voted down.

In the Commons, the Abolition communication from Vermont again came up, on motion of Mr. Hicks to reconsider the vote yesterday. After some time spent in the discussion, the whole subject was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Hove, Faine, and Caldwell.

Monday, Dec. 3, 1838.

In the Senate, Mr. Edwards presented a resolution, so as to amend the first and second sections of the first article of the amendments to the Constitution, so as to relate to the people the right of choosing annually the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons, which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

On motion of Mr. Moody,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present his excellency the Governor, requesting to lay before this Legislature, at as early a convenient, the resolution of the last Legislature and all papers relative to Free Schools in the State.

On motion of Mr. Reinhardt, the bill to amend the 16th section of an act in the Revised Statutes, concerning the General Assembly, was reconsidered, read the second time, amended, on motion of Mr. Cherry, and passed.

The two Houses went into an election of State. The following gentlemen were in nomination, viz. Messrs. A. Anderson, of Hertford; Allen Goodwin, of Chatham; James P. Look, of Rich-  
mond; Johnson Busbey, of Wake; Thos. Gahan, of Person; Dr. Willie Perry, of Franklin; and Isaac T. Avery, of Burke; Mr. Watt, of Rockingham; George Wilson, of Caswell; Allen Rogers, Sr., of Robt. H. Davis, of Franklin; Chas. Johnson, of Chowan; and Thos. H. Hall, of Edgecombe. The first seven named gentlemen were elected.

Currency—Banks.—Mr. Shepard presented the following resolutions, which on motion, were ordered to lie on the table and printed:

Whereas, the exchanges of the currency of the country are much deranged, and it is indispensable for the general prosperity, that this state of the country placed upon that steady and honest footing, that hereafter its exertions may not be politically paralyzed in any way by the action of the Federal Government; and where-

as, there are conflicting opinions among the people of the State of North Carolina upon the subject of a National Bank, and upon the policy of an independent Treasury, under the exclusive control of the Federal Executive. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That it would eminently conduce to the prosperity of the people of the U. States, and tend much, for the future, to withdraw the business of the country from those entangling alliances with national politics which have been disadvantageous to both, that the Congress of the United States should charter three separate, distinct and independent banks, to be located, with their branches, in the three great sections of the Union, North, South and West.

And let it further be resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly, the united capitals of these banks should not exceed fifty millions of dollars, to be distributed in such portions, in the different sections of the Union, as to Congress might seem just and proper.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Finance, to whom so much of the Governor's message as relates to the currency and deposits, made a report, asking that the committee be discharged from the consideration of these subjects, and that they be referred to a joint select committee of five to be raised for that purpose. Concurred in.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to amend an act, passed in 1831, to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes; and Mr. Barber, a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of ——. Read the first time, and the latter referred to a committee to consist of the members from the counties of Burke and Wilkes.

In the Commons, Mr. Hoke, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the memorial of citizens of Lincoln and Rutherford, reported a bill to establish a new county by the name of Caldwell; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Trolinger presented the petition of citizens of Orange, praying that said county be not divided. The bill to establish the county of Jefferson was then taken up, Mr. Hill moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion was negatived 64 to 44; Mr. Robards moved to amend the bill by striking out Jefferson and inserting Bladensburg. Negatived 60 to 50. The bill then passed its second reading.

Mr. Siler submitted a Resolution directing the Secretary of State to issue grants for lands sold at the late sale of Cherokee Lands. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

Received from His Excellency, the Governor, by his Private Secretary, a message transmitting the Report of the Commissioners for the sale of the Cherokee Lands; sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Messrs. E. S. Bell, Proctor, Hester and Baker, were appointed the Committee on Cherokee Lands, for this work.

Canadian Affairs.—It is our painful task to state that, in the present affray, some hundred and fifty of our surviving countrymen (who embarked in this enterprise solely through a desire to assist those whom they were led to believe were panting for freedom, and whose supplications had fired their patriotism,) have been overpowered and taken by the Canadian authorities, and that they will in all probability lose their lives for their temerity. While we feel the deepest sorrow for the loss of human life, and more particularly for that of our own countrymen, we do hope it will teach our honest sympathizers to withhold their sympathies and assistance from a race of men who have proved themselves unworthy of aid—who have seen these men risking their lives for their benefit without an exertion on their part to help themselves, and have tacitly yielded up these friends to a cruel and ignominious death, without a struggle in their behalf.—Ossipee Whig.

Let those of the Whigs of Maryland who fell short of their whole duty at the late election—let the Whigs of Ohio, in particular, who were found slumbering at their post, and so fell an easy prey to the "common enemy" of free government, profit by the noble example of their brethren of New York. Such exemplary devotion to the good cause, with its glorious attendant results, cannot but wake to new energy the Whigs of other States. The victory in New York will be felt in every State and Territory of the Union.—Baltimore Patriot.

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## Charlotte:

Friday, December 14, 1838.

67—*Gov. Dudley and the Mint.*—We were requested to insert the following letter, which, as an act of justice to the Superintendent we could not refuse.

*U. S. BRANCH MINT,*  
Charlotte, N. C., 14th Dec. 1838.

Dear Sir:—The last mail from Raleigh brought me a pamphlet copy of the late Message of Gov. Dudley to the Legislature, of which you are a member and for which I am indebted to your politeness.

It does not become so humble an individual as myself, and one who has been so long, and is so far removed from the busy scenes of politics to comment on a paper from such a source; but when remarks are made which I conceive unjust in regard to an Institution with which I am connected, I feel it due to myself to notice them.

The Message contains this extraordinary assertion, "I have an insuperable objection to seeing the agents of the Government spread over the States, with the control of money or power of any kind, to operate on our habits, manners and feelings, or to influence our elective franchise. We have already a Mint without coin, an Arsenal without arms, Collectors and hosts of Custom Houses at all our ports of entry, and Postmasters like the locusts of Egypt."

I shall omit the fact, perfectly notorious, that a large majority of the postmasters of this State are of the Governor's politics; and proceed at once to pronounce the assertion that "the Mint is without coin," as gratuitous and unfounded.

By a Report, the substance of which will be laid before Congress at the present session, it will be seen that this Branch of the Mint has, within the course of this year, received more than \$130,000 in the native bullion, from the Mints of N. Carolina, the coin of which has been and is being made for the Depositors in this region and elsewhere. This too under the most discreditable circumstances. Among these not the least is, a remote position of country, the communication of which with the points of supply is at some periods of the year impossible, and at all periods subject to hazard.

The remark of the Governor is not more unjust than it is unkind. Even had it been true, that from the difficulties of our position, the thousand embarrassments attending the commencement of a large and complicated establishment we had at a yet made no coin, yet we were struggling through all these difficulties to accomplish highly commendable and patriotic objects, and exerting every energy to "give a local habitation and a name" to the mineral resources of N. Carolina; The Governor should have given us time for a fair experiment. Had his Excellency been as anxious to present the facts, as he was to create an impression favorable to party views, he could have done, in Raleigh, ascertained at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, that this Mint has made coin, and that large amounts of the coin of this Mint at this time are in the vaults of that Bank; and there too he could have seen a sight which might have inspired his patriotism, the Eagle of his country made more bright and beautiful by the native gold of Carolina.

The Governor is as unfortunate in his statement as regards any influence that the Mint could exercise on the "elective franchise," as he is that it has no coin. With equal justice he could have charged the Military Officers at Forts Macon and Caswell with influencing our elective franchise. Indeed from the delicate and scientific operations of a Mint, its officers and employees are selected for other than political purposes; and have other duties to perform than making groundless accusations and mixing in the brawl of politics.

In making this statement as regards the Mint, the Governor either perverted the facts or he did not know them. I have too much respect for his head, as well as his heart, to say that he did not state what he knew to be false, and can only say, when he again wanders out of his path to speak of the Mint at this place, he will take the pains to inquire more about us, for I believe the remark of Fielding has obtained universal acceptance, that "a man generally talks better when he knows what he is talking about."

I am very respectfully, your friend and obt. sv.

JNO. H. WHEELER,  
Superintendent.

G. W. Caldwell, Esq.,  
House of Commons, Raleigh.

67—*More Defalcations.*—It is stated that defalcations are taking place in Washington City. Mr. C. A. Harris, Superintendent of Indian Affairs is stated to be a defaulter to the Government—he has been speculating pretty largely in the public lands; also Gen. Gratiot, who is at the head of the Engineer Department. The time is coming when a "searching operation" will take place at Washington and the corruptions of the present and past administrations will be laid open to public view, the people will then see who are their friends.

In reference to the defalcation of Mr. Swartout, the former Collector of New York, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"If the late defalcations in the New York Custom House were unknown to the Treasury, as they probably were, it shows that there must be something very defective in the organization of the department, and a system that will better secure accountability, on the part of the Collector, must be adopted. A system must be very rotten which will enable a collector, with a million of dollars of Government money in his pocket, to demand of the Secretary of the Treasury money to pay the current expenses of his office! But this has been the case in regard to the New York Custom House. Sixty or seventy thousand dollars were at one time sent by the Treasury to the New York Collector to defray the current expenses of his office. The Secretary of the Treasury was warned of the situation of things there, and was urged to institute an inquiry into them; but the suggestion was not heeded. The fact was, that no one at that time dared to distrust any of those officers who had the confidence of Gen. Jackson. Any attempt to investigate abuses in his day, was scouted. All his favorites were presumed, by the heads of department, to be incorruptible. But the state of things is now changed. The corruptions which Gen. Jackson's popularity for a time掩ed over, are now uncovered, and are a stench in every man's nostril."

Resolved, That the power and patronage of the executive department of the General Government, have increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, will represent the wishes of a majority of the people of this State, by voting to carry out the foregoing mode, he should have presented some important information and suggestions on the affairs of the country; as it was, he declined any further communication with Congress than to enclose the reports of the heads of the departments.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions, to each of our Senators in Congress; with a request that they lay them before the Senate of the United States, and one to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union, with a request that they lay them before their respective legislatures.

67—*The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order prohibiting in future the practice of bringing in the public vessels of the U. States, various animals, such as horses, asses, &c*

## TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Mr. C. will be happy to receive any information, that may be given him, concerning the above subject, and will be pleased to furnish the same to the public, as soon as possible. Correspondence, however, will be limited to the above subject, and will be confined to the *Friend* *Journal* and *Advertiser*.

*Twenty-five dollars.*  
For all the English Missions, payment in  
of five months.

*For Junior Pupils.* *500*

An extra charge in Arabic and French.

Mrs. C. will give every attention to advance pupils that may be placed under her care; and assure herself that their future progress will ensure the approbation of her patrons.

Mrs. C. has certificates to testify her ability to act in the capacity of a Teacher, from the Rev. Richard Channing Moore, Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, and from Miss McNamee, President of the Female Seminary in Richmond, Va., at whose Seminary she was educated.

Mrs. C. can be seen at the Almshouse, or any time during the day.

Nov. 27, 1838. *1838*

## SHARON ACADEMY.

For Girls and for Boys under 15.

*John H. Webb, Principal.*

**W**HENCE the Teacher is now prepared to receive a recruit, a recruit student, and above all, responsible.

Boards, including tuition, \$500.

Books, including Arithmetic, Geography, &c. *150*

Teachers, including tuition, *150*

Travelling expenses, *150*

Pay, *150*

and the higher Mathematics, *150*

Boarding, including every thing necessary, *150*

The School will be opened the 1st of December next, at my residence near St. Paul's Church, and a mile south of Charlotte. The accommodations are comfortable, and sufficient for 12 or 15 students.

Useful knowledge will be my great object; at the same time moral and polite deportment will be carefully cultivated.

I work in the business without the payment of any reward, at the same time free from the expense of my own. I offer no recommendation, but only promise that none shall leave me, who are not satisfied with my exertions, and who are not equal to a full equivalent to the value of

*DAVID H. WEBB,*

*N. C., Nov. 21, 1838.*

## GOODS.

**CHEAPER** *DRY-GOODS.*  
THE subscriber, in consequence of the  
loss of Charlotte, has been compelled to  
remove to a general assortment of

**DRY-GOODS**

*DRY-GOODS.*

which have been fairly and extensively tested in every part of the country, and also by some  
distinguished Physicians, in all disease and  
diseases of the blood, most common  
diseases of the heart and liver, and all kinds of  
diseases.

Useful knowledge as a SUBSTITUTE FOR  
MORPHINE, for a cathartic, in bilious affections,  
one dose per day.

Compressing the pills in directions for taking  
them, and giving them to the disease  
as follows:

*Dr. Philip's Tomato Pills.*

are given in bilious affections of the  
liver, which I have frequently and  
successfully used, and I consider them an excellent  
medicine, producing all the benefit that I need  
in either from without, and as speedily, without  
any unpleasant effects.

*E. MANN,*

*Charleston, May 12, 1838.*

*From G. E. PARKER, M. D., of New London  
County.*

*Conn.* *May 4, 1838.*

*G. E. PARKER, M. D.*

Dear Sir.—Seeing the advertisement of your  
Pills by your agent in New London, and having a  
use of the Tomato as a remedial agent, I  
brought a couple of boxes for use of my patients  
under disease of liver, accompanied with  
bilious, and they have taken them with decided  
success, and amelioration of very many of  
the disease symptoms. My experience with  
them, is rather limited, but so far as I have  
prescribed them, I have been decidedly pleased  
with their operation. In chronic affections of the  
liver, accompanied with a suppression of "Nature".  
Cathartics, the like, a mortified habit and  
circulation, they have been very serviceable.  
In dyspeptic cases, characterized by a general  
derangement of the nervous system, and in hypo-  
chondriasis and jaundice, marked as such cases  
usually are, by depression of the spirits, and  
general debilitate to application of any kind, but  
dyspepsia, they seem to act almost like charm;  
producing a healthy action of the bowels, and diffusing  
a glow of warmth through the system,  
that is as grateful as it is unusual to such habits.  
As a family medicine, I think it would  
improve the quality of medicinal remedies,  
in all cases, I think, supersede the use of  
the Egyptian and Granular Pills.

Yours, &c. *G. E. PALMER.*

We have a number of debts due us, contracted  
in 1837.—to be paid off at once, first payment  
to be made forthwith. Interest will positively be  
charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing,  
and collections made without reserve after the 1st  
of January next.

*TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.*

*Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838.*

*4225*

**HUMPHREYS, CLARKE & CO.,**

*Formerly of Macon, Ga.*

**H**AVE received by late arrivals from England  
and France, and are now opening at the  
Store No. 10 Franklin, (up stairs) a general  
assortment of

**BRITISH AND FRENCH**

**Dry Goods,**

selected and reported direct, expressly for the  
Southern Trade, together with a general assort-  
ment of

**American Goods,**

which makes their assortment complete. Mer-  
chants visiting the city are invited to call and ex-  
amine the stock.

Orders will have particular attention, and  
put up at the shortest notice.

*Charleston, S. C. Oct. 22, 1838.*

*1838*

**NOTICE.**

**W**ILL be hired on Saturday, the 29th inst.,  
at the Court-house in Charlotte, until the  
22d of December, 1838, all the NEGROES be-  
longing Lydia Graham, (slave.)

*E. MORROW, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4230*

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE NEGROES belonging to the master  
of John Harris, dec'd., will be hired on the  
1st day of January next, or privately if in time.

*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4231*

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**T**HE NEGROES belonging to the master  
of John Harris, dec'd., will be hired on the  
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*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4232*

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*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4233*

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*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4234*

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*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4235*

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*4238*

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*Dec. 4, 1838.*

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*Dec. 4, 1838.*

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*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

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*Dec. 4, 1838.*

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1st day of January next, or privately if in time.

*J. H. B. HARRIS, Guardian.*

*Dec. 4, 1838.*

*4245*

**NOTICE.**

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*J. H*